DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT PANTEX SITE-WIDE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

COMMENTS ON SWEIS FOR CONTINUED OPERATION OF PANTEX PLANT AND ASSOCIATED STORAGE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPONENTS

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ALBUQUERQUE CONVENTION CENTER ENCHANTMENT ROOM ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

ON MAY 7, 1996
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OF PARTER PLANT AND
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MS. BERGMAN: As I mentioned, this is the only mike we have, and I want to make sure that we get all your comments, so I would appreciate -- and I don't even have a stand for this. I am the stand. This is as far as I can go with it, so if you have any comments, I'd appreciate it if you can come up here, or if you are more comfortable doing it from there, I am just a little bit concerned we won't be able to pick you up clearly, so I'd appreciate it if you come up here.

At this time, I would like to open it up for questions or comments. This workshop goes to 5:00, and we are repeating it tonight from 6:00 to 9:00.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The Department of
Defense is a cooperating agency in this EIS, so I am
interested in knowing what DOD people are here today
who might be able to answer some questions. Are there
any Department of Defense officials here, and if he
could give us a little background in terms of what his
job is, I have lots of questions, and some of them may
be more appropriate than others.

MR. MARTIN: I am Major Dave Martin, and I am the Department of Defense representative. I am the Deputy Director of Environmental Management at Kirtland Air Force Base. When Department of Energy

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SPEAKER

MS. MAMETTE D. POUNDS ADSISTANT Manager. DOE Albuquerque, New Maxiro

approached Kirtland and said this was something that they were looking at and were proposing, the sitewide EIS and the process that goes along with it, I was nominated by the base to be the base spokesman.

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What we have done so far is per the direction of the Department of the Air Force and delegating that down to Air Force Material Command, which is our headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, they said that we are authorized to participate in the study, i.e., answer the questions the Department of Energy has concerning capabilities, good points, bad points, et cetera, at Kirtland Air Force Base and how they apply to the needs of the Department of Energy.

Do you have a question for me?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Were there other

Department of Defense sites that were assessed in this
EIS?

MS. FOUNDS: No, there were no other

Department of Defense sites that were assessed in terms of the EIS.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is there a reason for that?

MS. FOUNDS: We went through a selection process, and as part of that, we sent our selection process over to the Department of Defense, they

evaluated that and recommended essentially two sites
to us, that being Seneca Army Depot and also Kirtland
Air Force Base. The Air Force responded that they
would become a cooperating agency, and at the time,
Seneca was going through part of the process. As part
of that process, they were selected for closure and
are in the process of disposing of the base.

The Department of Energy could not say that they would absolutely use that site. We needed to do this EIS because of that, and we responded that there were other sites that we had that would fulfill the missions for this particular -- for the storage and as such did not consider Seneca Army Depot as part of that. In our EIS, it does go through, and it explains the process that we used.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a number of questions that I hope the major can answer or maybe Nan, and it relates to part of chapter 5 of the document, which is the basic environmental analysis about Kirtland. Let me just go through a few things, and any time anybody else wants to jump in and ask a lot of questions, please feel free. I don't necessarily need to monopolize time.

I guess I want to understand a couple of things. The document talks about the 120-odd bunkers

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1 and, then it talks about the 41 that are actually in
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- 2 the mountain, and on 555, it says that more than 30 of
 - 3 | these 41 magazines have a minimum overburden of 9
 - 4 | meters, and 6 pages later, it says 35, so I just first
 - 5 | want to get some clarification about the bunkers that
 - 6 | we are talking about.
 - 7 How many are there, and is the position --
 - 8 and Nan may be able to answer this as well as the
 - 9 major, is the position that if storage happened at
 - 10 Manzano, only the bunkers with at least the minimum
 - 11 9-meter overburden would be used?
 - MS. FOUNDS: Yes, I believe that that is the
 - 13 overburden that we considered for the accident
 - 14 analysis, so we are really looking at putting those
 - 15 | within that area.
 - 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So how many of the 41
 - 17 | actually meet that standard?
 - 18 MS. FOUNDS: I believe it is 35, but I can
 - 19 | check on that. Cliff, can you --
 - MR. JARMAN: I'd have to check.
 - MS. FOUNDS: It was my understanding that it
 - 22 | was 35.
 - UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In my reading of the
 - 24 documents, I am unclear.
 - MS. FOUNDS: We will take that and look at

those. The second secon

2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The document also
3 says that construction began June, '47, and became
4 operational in April of '50, so that would essentially
5 say that the bunkers we are talking about are more
6 than 45 years old. My specific question is what is
7 the design life of those bunkers?

MS. FOUNDS: What we did was, and I can let you answer this question, but we looked at that in terms of looking at the designs of the facilities, and we felt that it was adequate for the storage of those facilities. There may have to be some upgrades that go along with that and inspections of those facilities prior to becoming operational for this activity.

MR. MARTIN: Just to amplify a little bit what Nan said, when they came to us with questions, what we did was we identified to them that these bunkers are not -- they are 45-plus years old. Some are perfect. There are some upgrades, some rework that is going to have to be done. As far as an absolute, this is the design of them, and I have seen nothing to indicate that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a question related to Don's question. In the EIS, it doesn't show that there are the three faults that go through

this stupid mountain, and yet, it is well documented on many geologic reports that there are three major faults that go through the Manzano weapons storage facility.

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My question, as is Don's, is if these facilities are 45 years old, they obviously were not built with the current technological skills that go along with earthquake-type design. To me, that is a major concern. Also, my concern is -- I love it. You guys always put the stuff on the east side of the mountain so it goes to the Manzanos. We really object to that heartily, you guys. Put it in Four Hills.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Were younggtooadd some more?

MS. FOUNDS: Go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I guess that the design question is an important one, I think from a variety of standpoints, so my request would be that we get some more detailed design and engineering analysis of the bunkers in terms of design life, design capability. The major had said some of them need to be upgraded. It seems to me we need to have more specific information on those things.

I didn't see any references in the document that give me that kind of detail, so if I have missed

it, I'd like somebody to tell me if there is a

document that describes it. I'd like to know what it

is. If there isn't a document that describes it, I'd

like to know how that information is going to be

presented.

MS. FOUNDS: We can certainly look at the additional information or information that we think we could get ahold of. The one thing I'd like to point out is that the AT-400 is a fairly substantial container, it is a certified shipping container, and that is what these pits would be put in. When you talk about an earthquake environment, the earthquake probabilities and things like that are still fairly low for this area, and I will let Cliff go over that in greater detail.

The other thing is that if you have an earthquake out there, and you have the mountain come down, essentially, you have a very nice sealed area and probably would not have a release of plutonium under those kinds of conditions.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Have any cost estimates been done on the required rework?

MS. FOUNDS: No, they have not, and that has been identified that we need to be doing some cost estimates, but it has not been done at this point.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I am interested in knowing, since there are 41 identified bunkers in the mountain, and 20 or so, up to 25 could be used if all 20,000 pits would come, what is the present and continuing mission for the other nearby bunkers? What would be in them? What would happen to them? What effect does storing pits have on those bunkers? What might be in the other bunkers that could affect the mountain and the pit storage?

MR. MARTIN: The bunkers -- all different types of bunkers at Manzano are currently being used by a number of different groups. For example, the Department of Energy, Sandia National Laboratories has some bunkers. We have some bunkers that are under the control of Phillips Laboratory. We have some, as I recall, that are Los Alamos National Laboratory's. There are numbers of people who are using the bunkers right now who are using them where their presence is allowed.

One of the things that we identified in the process was the issue of compatibility. If a decision is made that pits are going to, in fact, be stored at Manzano, we need to look at the relocation of the current tenants. We need to look at what they have got in there, and there are any number of things, and

there are some operational activities that are going on there right now by Phillips Laboratory.

You would have to actually talk to Phillips
Laboratory for that type of information, but it is a
real concern about where would the current tenants go
to? What are their actual requirements? There also
are concerns about what sort of buffer zones would be
required from the bunkers and so forth, and those are
all questions that are going to have to be answered in
the future.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are they going to be answered in the context of between now and the time of the final EIS?

MS. FOUNDS: In terms of that, that would have to be if the Department decides to relocate these things to the Kirtland Air Force Base, then the negotiations would have to begin, and memorandums would have to be written in order to co-locate these with other activities that are on the mountain. That would be worked out once the decision at headquarters was decided that we wanted to place it in the Manzano Mountains. There are a lot of operational concerns that would have to be worked out at that time.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Since you brought up the memorandum of understanding or agreement, let me

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	ins sittor	ED SPEAKER: DOD or the Air Force?
		: It would have to be through
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12	Material	Command. They are actually the cooperating
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is the water and the springs in the mountain. Dry as it seems all around here, particularly when we don't have any rain, there is actually water in the mountain. There is an intriguing sentence on page 5-59 in the document that says some magazines show evidence of water intrusion.

I am interested in knowing to what extent the water intrusion affects any of the 41 in the mountain and how many of the ones that potentially --well, let's start with that. How many of the 41 are affected by water intrusion?

MS. FOUNDS: When we were looking at records, there were several as to activities in each of the bunkers. There were two identified of all the bunkers that had some water in them, and it was Phillips Laboratory's, and they own it for their purposes, so there were only at that time identified that there were two.

We went through several of the bunkers in terms of looking at them for part of our evaluation criteria, and the ones that we went through were in good shape, but again, to make these things operational, we would have to look at some of those criteria.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you know what the

- 1 causes of the water intrusion in the two were? Is it
- 2 water source? Is it flaws, engineering flaws, or
- 3 cracks in the facility, or why is it and how is it
- 4 | that the water came in? The obvious follow-up is how
- 5 do you know that there won't be similar problems in
- 6 any or all of the other 39?
- 7 MS. FOUNDS: Again, it was sort of my
- 8 understanding that this was from some rain events, and
- 9 it could have been either around the doors out there
- 10 and things like that, but anyway, this would have to
- 11 be considered before they were made operational and
- 12 | certified for operation.
- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me ask the
- 14 specific question, has there been any study of what
- 15 | the cause of the water intrusion in the two was?
- MS. FOUNDS: No, there has not that I know
- 17 of.
- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I guess I have
- 19 | probably one more on this subject, and then I will let
- 20 some other folks in. One of the issues that a lot of
- 21 us are concerned about when it comes to pits, wherever
- 22 | they are, is the availability of not only local and
- 23 | state inspection of these facilities but international
- 24 | inspection.
- A lot of concern about pits both here and in

1 Russia and in other places is folks want to know how

they are handled to make sure they are not being

3 misused, reused, put back in because these are, after

4 all, supposed to be surplus pits that are not supposed

to be for weapons anymore.

MS. FOUNDS: They are supposed to be what

and 7 pits? bluoses, trommandoses wind esamanda esta delate

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8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Surplus pits. Pantex

9 is a CERCLA site, but Sandia isn't yet. The question

10 | though is how would international inspection be

11 accommodated at the Manzano site, that is both at

12 presidential directive in terms of the

13 | nonproliferation policy, and it is also something the

14 rest of us are interested in, so I am interested in

15 knowing how the access and accessibility of the site

16 | would be for international inspection.

MS. FOUNDS: In terms of that, at Pantex,

18 the pits themselves are not inspectable, and that is

19 | something that the storage PEIS is really looking at

20 | in the long term. We did not look at that for the

21 | near term because, of course, you are going to have to

22 | meet certain criteria for the inspectability of that

23 | material at that time, but we did not look at that as

24 part of the interim storage process.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So you don't know

among the five sites which you have shown if there are advantages or disadvantages from an international inspection standpoint?

MS. FOUNDS: As I said, again, that was not something we evaluated as part of the site selection process. We are doing this for interim storage, and the pits are not inspectable, if I could say in that time period, so it is really the long-term storage and ultimate disposition that is looking at those in those kinds of issues.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just to be clear, the pits, for whatever interim period of time they are at whatever facility they are, need to be inspectable. That doesn't necessarily mean that somebody can come in and physically look at the pits. There are ways that pits can be inspected without physically being able to require to divulge the shapes and those kinds of things.

So as an affirmative statement, and one of the many flaws in this document, from my standpoint, is the fact that it doesn't evaluate that issue, does not set up at any and all of the possible sites inspection criteria as a serious flaw, and I would also argue that the policy of the United States set by the president is that surplus materials, these are

surplus te-a is what led to be out as in the

MS. FOUNDS: These are not yet surplus.

3 They are not considered that at this time.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We will get to that one -- are supposed to be subject to international inspection.

MS. FOUNDS: I do want to make the point that they are not surplus and are not considered that this time. That is something that will be taken up as part of the stockpile stewardship and management and the storage and disposition. These are considered materials that are part of the Department's needs and have not been declared surplus at this point.

Also, just to -- as part of the selection criteria, again, just going back, that was not part of our selection criteria, but we will take your comment as part of the record.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just to clarify, I think it is legitimate to have varying selection criteria that go into less detail, but part of what an Environmental Impact Statement is required to do by law is to also evaluate the environmental impacts, so you could use potentially certain criteria to select the sites, but once you have selected them, whether it is Manzano, Nevada, Pantex, et cetera, you need to

look at the environmental consequences. 1

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Part of the consequences, both environmental because inspection is going to be important from not only an international, but frankly from a national confidential standpoint, is the availability and the accessibility and how inspection could work.

On the face of it, it seems to me, knowing something about all the five sites which you are looking at, that there are differing ways, at some sites, it would be easier to have international inspection, and some would be more difficult, and I 12 inthink that ushould be analyzed.

MS. FOUNDS: We will take that as a comment.

MS. BERGMAN: Do we have other people who would like to ask any questions or comments?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just have a clarifying question. What is the maximum number of years that would be considered interim?

MS. FOUNDS: Our EIS has said that we are looking at a ten-year period at the Pantex site. Interim really means until decisions can be made in the storage and disposition PEIS, so at this time, I don't have a cutoff date for what interim would be, but those are the documents that would decide for The ROD for storage and long-term storage.

disposition is scheduled to be out again until the

December time frame and for the stockpile stewardship

in the August time frame.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If these pits become declared as surplus and therefore not valuable and would need to be eliminated, would there be -- I want to be sure that they are not going to end up -- that Manzano Mountain is not going to end up as a nuclear waste dump. We don't need it in Albuquerque.

MS. FOUNDS: Again, there is a storage and disposition programmatic EIS that is considering ways to dispose of the plutonium, and they have various options in there that include vitrification and several other things. They consider consolidation of the material at sites other than the Kirtland Air Force Base. It is being considered on an interim basis. Those other decisions would take over for long-term storage disposition.

MS. BERGMAN: Let me clarify that. Kirtland is not being considered for long-term storage or disposition. It is not a site that is being considered. It is only being considered for interim, so that was ruled out as a long-term storage and disposition site.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is there a reason why

1 it is only being looked at as interim and not long
2 term, or why is it suitable for one and not the
3 other?

MS. BERGMAN: In the long term, they were also looking at other materials besides plutonium pits. It is my understanding that they did not feel that those bunkers at Manzano were suitable for those other materials, so therefore, it was not considered.

Do we have any other questions?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have lots more.

MS. BERGMAN: I know you do, but I want to give other people a chance.

five-minute break, and I would like to point out our displays in the back, and we can certainly show you various videos on the stage right -- I'm sorry, the TV has acted up on us, but we can do that and explain some of the process.

MS. BERGMAN: Would anyone like to take a break or keep going?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Before you do that, I am not objecting to taking a break, but I want Nan to clarify a statement that she made. She said the AT-400 was certified, and I don't believe it is. I believe you are intending to do it, and intending to

1 put it in operation, but it is not yet in operation.

MS. FOUNDS: It is not yet certified, but it is on track for being certified, and it has passed the drop tests and the crush tests and things like that, so it is in the process of being certified.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Last, to clarify, who is doing the certification?

MS. FOUNDS: The technical answer for this thing is DOE is doing the certification for this thing, but the tests are being conducted at the Sandia facilities, et cetera, and they were the design agency for the container itself.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That testing that is being done on this new container, does that include another wonderful 90-minute burn test where 15,000 gallons of JP-4 burn and go over the east mountain area and pollute our skies, or are they small enough to fit in SMURF?

MS. FOUNDS: I will let -- it is my understanding that those tests have already been conducted, so therefore, if you haven't noticed anything, no, they are not thousands upon thousands of gallons, but it is a burn test where they are also subjected to a fire after the crush and drop test, and then they are subjected to a fire also. The container

itself is a fairly small scale.

As I said, I wish we could show you the video tapes, but we can't do that, but maybe what we can do is send those tapes to the Citizens Advisory Board and have them viewed at that time.

MS. BERGMAN: Any objection to a five-minute break? We will take five minutes.

(Recess taken and reconvened.)

MS. BERGMAN: I'd like to ask first if there is anyone who has any questions before we turn the floor back over to Mr. Hancock.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: One of my biggest complaints about the document, which strangely enough some of us do actually read it, a lot of times, under the affected environment, you list everybody all the way from Rio Rancho to Belen and everybody to the west. There are people who live east of Manzano Base. It is the fastest growing area other than Rio Rancho, and this is something that needs to be brought up.

Interstate 40 where these SSTs go right down is our major corridor. If something were to happen like if we had an accident there where some truck turns over, that blocks the whole east side of the mountain. In order to get to Albuquerque, it is 120

miles if you go by way of Santa Fe or whatever, so
transportation through that corridor is a really
crucial issue. Should something happen in, as we
lovingly call it, "Nuke Mountain" or on the highway,
you have created a major problem for the whole
southwest.

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Also, I wish the documents in the future would at least admit that we exist. Kirtland, in 1989 when they started the fire by accident, which was an accident, said that South 14 could be the fire break. There are over -- at that time, there were 500 homes. Now, there is probably 750 to 1,000 families who live directly east of this facility. We would like some recognition of our concerns as well as the Four Hills residents.

MS. BERGMAN: Thank you.

MS. FOUNDS: Any other comments? No other comments?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you are going to get rid of them, why don't you ship them and then take them apart? Why are you taking them apart -- which is easier, and which is safer?

MS. FOUNDS: Which is safer is to take them apart at Pantex, so we disassemble the HE, they are taken off, the HE is taken off the pits at the Pantex

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storage area, the area we are talking about for pit 1 storage, did, in the past, store nuclear bombs?

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MR. MARTIN: I need to reiterate that it is the policy of the Air Force to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So the Air Force officials who have confirmed and, in fact, have taken the media on tours of the same bunkers that we are talking about and told them there were, in fact, nuclear bombs stored there were saying something that was unauthorized?

MR. MARTIN: I am not privy to that information as far as what was told and what was not toddd.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let's go on to 116 something that hopefully you can talk about. In the document on 5-60 and 61, you talk about intrasite 1.88 Etzansportation within the bounds of Kirtland Air Force Base. There is no discussion here, and again, no reference documents, that describe any transportation-related accidents within the bounds of the base.

I am interested in information in terms of varying kinds of accidents ranging from fender benders to other kinds of accidents that would have happened

within the bounds of the base over whatever period of time you have that information.

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MS. FOUNDS: Well, of course, on the base and things like that, speed limits are controlled, the drivers of the SSTs, et cetera, are instructed to follow the speed limits and things like that.

Therefore, you are not talking about accidents that are capable of causing dispersal accidents. You can have controlled situations on the base.

Obviously, in transporting them from Pantex, you do not have that kind of control as you do on the base.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That wasn't my question. My question was what documentation exists of transportation accidents within the bounds of the base?

MS. FOUNDS: What Air Force documents?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: DOE has got

documents. If the Air Force has documents, that is

fine. I want to know what exists because there is

nothing referenced in this document, in the sitewide.

MS. FOUNDS: As I said, as part of the document, we have done an analysis for the intersite, and again, the intrasite is primarily based upon an analysis of the types of operations, which would be

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I will be glad to get to the accident scenario in a little bit, but my question hasn't been answered. Just to sort of add to it, there is some interesting numerical information in chapter 4 about actual numbers of transfers internally within Pantex. There is not that same kind of information in this document about Manzano, and that is the kind of information I am looking for, and either you don't have it -- and so, Nan, my specific question to you is as you were looking at intrasite transportation issues, did you receive, did you have access to, did you look at actual transportation analysis of accidents, transportation accidents, not necessarily dispersal accidents, just accidents within the bounds of Kirtland Air Force Base?

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MS. FOUNDS: What we really looked at is sort of the type of operations that are ongoing in what you say is the transportation of them. We did not do studies or gather information, for instance, about all different types of accidents that have occurred on the base, for instance, if that is what you are asking.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me ask the major the question then. Is he aware of information that presumably the Air Force, but I don't care whose

- information it is -- are you aware of information about transportation-related accidents? And again, I 2 am talking about accidents, I understand that there 3 could be lots of dispersal, but accidents within the 4 bounds of the base. 5
- MR. MARTIN: I am not aware of any such 6 7 study, no.
- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are you aware of 8 individual reports of accidents that have occurred 9 within the bounds of the base? 10

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- MR. MARTIN: Information such as that I would recommend be referred to the Office of Public 12 13 Affairs who could conceivably look at Base records to see what sorts of accidents there are. I am not aware of such data. It may, in fact, exist.
 - UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Nan, areywout the AT-400 expert? You are the one whose's been talking about it. You are the expert?
 - MS. FOUNDS: In terms of this, I am the one at the moment to talk about the AT-400. If I cannot answer your question then, of course, we will take the comment and have the people who are working on that prepare additional responses to your comments.
- 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I am interested in a 25 variety of kinds of information more than what is in

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ere detailed design a 's go one at a time.

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DUNDS: I don't kno e general public.

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1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You have said, and the draft EIS also says, that there has already been some testing done of the AT-400 at Sandia, and you have talked about the results of those. Again, there is no written documentation that is cited in the EIS about the results of those tests, and I am wondering about the availability of written information about 7 those tests.

MS. FOUNDS: I want to make sure that -- in the backoof the document, we do talk about the transportation aspects, and we do describe the AT-400, eetceetera, so you want specifics?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Even before the SAR, tradditionally, and I have done this with numerous other Saandia tests of transportation containers, itraditionally, before there is a SAR, there is actual 117 inmformation memos, et cetera, about the result of the 188 ttest.

MS. FOUNDS: Right.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I assume that it exists because you seem to talk about it, and the document seems to talk about it, but there is no memos. There are no reports.

MS. FOUNDS: There is a videotape.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have seen lots of

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videotapes. I find written information actually a lot more useful.

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MS. FOUNDS: We will communicate with you on that. I will go over and ask the AT-400 people if they have any additional information that is releasable and that we can give to you on that subject. As I said, in our document, we analyzed for a Type B package shipping container, and so therefore, that is the basis for our accident analysis, et cetera.

One of the things I'd like to do is maybe at a break, we could go over the references in there and what you think you still need besides references that are in there.

do that. Let's move on to the health and radiation exposure issue. Nan, in your chart that you showed at the beginning, you showed a couple of things, you showed the comparative chart, and you also talked about the exposure numbers. I am a little concerned about how the document deals with that issue, and I won't even go into sort of the health related things I am concerned about, but, for example, on 4-182, it talks about exposures at Pantex to workers from loading pits.

MS. FOUNDS: Correct.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It talks about -- it
talks about several things, but the rem numbers that
you use seem inconsistent between Pantex -- let me ask
the question differently. Is your assumption that the
levels of exposures to workers are the same from
loading the pits at Pantex as they would be to the
workers who would unload the same pits at any of the
other sites?

MS. FOUNDS: Yes, that is primarily sort of the baseline there. The numbers are approximately the same.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They are about the same, but they don't seem to be exactly the same, which is why I asked the question.

MS. FOUNDS: Cliff wants to clarify that.

MR. JARMAN: For the assumption of how much exposure the workers would get unloading the pits, we used -- what you see for the workers at Pantex is they do things other than just loading the pits, so they receive other exposures, so the numbers are not the same for what the Pantex workers get and what the others get. For the loading and unloading activities only, yes, it is the same, but the Pantex workers would also be loading and unloading weapons and doing

other things, and they get some exposures from that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Without going into a long debate, Pantex workers could be limited from a radiation exposure to just loading the pits. Those workers could be assigned so they do have other jobs that would have no radiation exposure, so it is not a require ent from a population standpoint. Certainly there would be higher cumulative doses because there are other operations going on.

MR. JARMAN: We assumed the same workers would be doing it, so we showed the largest amount the workers could get. Individual workers might not get that amount because they might not be doing both activities.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You may not want to talk about this, but it seems like the Department is taking the position that these workers' doses that we just talked about are inevitable, because even if the pits stay at Pantex, they will still have to be loaded out of zone 4 and moved again, because the disposition PEIS says even if they all stay at Pantex, they would be loaded into zone 12, is that correct?

MS. FOUNDS: Isn't that the stockpile stewardship and management that says that they would move the number 4, the strategic reserve, into zone

1 | 12?

2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The disposition EIS
3 also says if you did long-term storage of pits at
4 Pantex, you would also move them to zone 12, they
5 would not stay at zone 4, so in essence, you are
6 saying that the worker exposures are going to happen
7 regardless at Pantex?

MS. FOUNDS: Concurrent with the alternatives that are being looked at.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Does anybody else want to jump in before I go into some other things? How did the 20,000 number get established, 20,000 pits?

MS. FOUNDS: That was the bounding number from dismantlement that was considered.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Why is that the bounding number since when we started dismantlement, we had considerably more warheads than that?

MS. FOUNDS: Tell me what your reference is when you say "considerably more warheads than that."

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It is a public number that the United States in the '80s had well over 25,000 nuclear weapons. It is also a well-established number in the START II treaty which has been ratified by the senate of the United States that the goal would

be to come down to 3,500 warheads, so on the face of it, we would dismantle more -- from dismantlement, we would have more than 20,000 pits.

MS. FOUNDS: You are talking about for the cumulative amount? The projection of those that needed to be stored from the dismantlement operation were based upon what we would be taking back from the stockpile now, and that much had to be stored in an interim fashion.

Cecil, you wanted to say something else?

MR. BLACK: The issue that you have raised is really addressed in the stockpile stewardship EIS.

However, the number of warheads or the number of weapons governed by START II is not really weapons but is deliverable weapons. Under the START II treaty, the United States would have a number of weapons greater than 3,500. That number is classified, and I don't even know what it is, so there is not necessarily a discrepancy between the numbers that you cite and the fact that the Department plans to dismantle up to 20,000.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me ask the question a little differently. Isn't it true that the 20,000 number was first used by the Department of Energy in an Environmental Assessment done three years

ago, more or less, at Pantex, which was an environmental assessment that said, "Let's do this interim storage of 20,000 pits at Pantex"? That is the first place that I am aware of that the Department used that number. Is that not true?

MS. FOUNDS: That is my understanding.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That number is a pre-START II ratification number, and it appears to me it is a pre-START II number in any case, and the real question is to put it in the context of the sitewide. The sitewide says there is the potential of handling up to 2,000 weapons a year in terms of the analysis of the operation at Pantex, it talks about up to 2,000 a year, although it assumes that a more likely number is 1,000 a year during this ten-year time frame.

Isn't it the case that in terms of Pantex and the numbers of pits that during the next ten years, there could be more than 20,000 pits?

MS. FOUNDS: In terms of the math that you are citing from the dismantlement operations, it is not my understanding that we will exceed the 20,000 pits. Now, if you look at all pits out there, I would have to go back and understand exactly what all of those numbers are, but these are primarily from the dismantlement operation.

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MS. FOUNDS:

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1 document and in the ROD.

Related to that, I would also request that the document analyze where the 20,000 number came from and how that would relate specifically to less than START II levels of dismantlement.

MS. FOUNDS: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: As you know, a lot of us have argued, in the context of the stockpile stewardship and management, the Department needs to analyze an arsenal much less than 3,500. The Department doesn't want to do that, but we don't need to get into that argument. The point is that it is possible that there will be dismantlement of less than START II to an arsenal smaller than START II within the time frame covered by this document.

MS. FOUNDS: Again, I would say that that is an issue that we will probably address with stockpile stewardship and management, because it is really their document that would analyze those stockpile cases.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I am suggesting you also have to do it here.

MS. BERGMAN: Does anyone else have any questions?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I am going to throw out something, that you drop Kirtland, Sandia, from

this project because it is not going to be a permanent storage. You should get your act together and put it where it is finally going to be. Put it at one of the places that will be a permanent storage because of the fact that you, yourself, have said it is only considered able to handle the plutonium and not others, and this is only interim. Well, just wait and put it where it is finally going. Get your other plan together, decide it, pick a site and hold onto it until then.

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MS. FOUNDS: Thank you for your comment.

MS. BERGMAN: Do we have any other comments or questions? Did you want to continue?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I can continue, or I can also stop.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a question or statement relating to how the sitewide and the two PEISs, the surge and disposition and the stockpile stewardship PEIS, are relating. We just spent a lot of time working on bringing people from all over the state to the stockpile stewardship hearings, and the main topic of discussion is plutonium pit fabrication at Los Alamos, and here we are talking about thousands and thousands of plutonium pits being dismantled.

It seems to me like the left hand doesn't

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1 know what the right hand is doing. One hand is trying
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- 2 to figure out what to do with pits, and the other hand
- 3 is creating more. Is that something that can in some
 - 4 | way be tied in --
- 5 MS. FOUNDS: What you are talking about is
 - 6 not fabrication of new pits.
- 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I understand that, it
- 8 is retooling.
- 9 MS. FOUNDS: Right, so we really aren't
- 10 looking at new pits as you are calling them, not
 - 11 fabricating them from new plutonium.
 - 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I understand that,
 - 13 but if we have got pits, it seems to me confusing that
 - 14 we would need to retool them to different
 - 15 | specifications.
 - MS. FOUNDS: It is a -- do you want to
 - 17 | answer that?
 - 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, I want to
 - 19 | contradict that.
 - 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Contradict me?
 - 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, I want to
 - 22 | contradict her.
 - MS. FOUNDS: Before I answer, basically, it
 - 24 | is an issue with maintenance of the stockpile to make
 - 25 | sure that the availability of the weapons that are

considered necessary, we keep reserved quantities, and therefore, in order to maintain those weapons for the purposes that they were designed for, et cetera, we may need to have the ability to keep the pits available for maintenance of the stockpile. Then I will let Don contradict that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Before Don jumps in,
I think that retooling pits may be making them better,
if there is such a thing as a better pit, contradicts
the intention of arms control treaties and is sort of
setting a new arms race, within the certain amount of
weapons that we are allowed to have, that we are going
to have the best darn weapons out there. To me, that
violates the spirit of the arms control treaty.

MS. FOUNDS: That is a policy decision by
the United States, and the weapons that are needed in
the stockpile are determined by DOD and are
communicated to us, and we are the ones responsible
for making sure we can support that stockpile.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: To me, it doesn't seem very efficient.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It is also downright dangerous. I guess I want to clarify what you said,
Nan, because I couldn't believe my ears. Were you suggesting that in the context of the stockpile

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stewardship and management PEIS, the Department is not including a plutonium pit fabrication capability at

Los Alamos?

MS. FOUNDS: No, that is not what I said.

She asked about new pits. I was referring to -- the production capabilities at Rocky Flats have been shut down, so we do not have the capability to start from scratch at the Rocky Flats plant in order to fabricate new ones at this time.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You don't have that capability at Rocky Flats, but you do have that capability at Los Alamos, and part of what the stockpile stewardship and management PEIS wants toddo is to specifically say that that capability will be clearly identified and clearly available at Los Alamos for the next 25, 30 years or longer, correct?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Including the capability -- just to nail this point down, including the capability to fabricate, quote, new pits?

Yes.

MS. FOUNDS:

MS. FOUNDS: For maintenance of the existing stockpile.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What I wanted to clarify is I thought you had said that Los Alamos and the stockpile stewardship and management PEIS does not

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1 cover that capability of fabricating for new pits, and

- 2 | that is what I felt was a contradiction. If I
 - misheard, that is fine, but I wanted to clarify it so
- 4 it is clear what SS&M does.
- MS. FOUNDS: I was confused by what you
- 6 said.
- MS. BERGMAN: Does anyone else have any
 - 8 questions or comments? Let me just mention again, if
 - 9 you do have comments you want to make but this is not
- 10 the form you want to do it in, there are lots of
 - 11 opportunities to make comments through E-mail,
 - 12 Internet, fax, 800 number, so please recognize that
 - 13 | the comment period is open until July 12th, so there
 - 14 | will be lots more time and opportunity in case you do
 - 15 have more comments.
 - 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have another
 - 17 | question. Will there be any difference in the level
 - 18 of transparency in the plutonium pit disposition
 - 19 process if the plutonium pits are sitting on a DOD or
 - 20 | DOE site in terms of international surveillance or in
 - 21 | terms of the public being aware of what is happening
 - 22 | with pits? Is there any difference in what the public
 - 23 | will know --
 - MS. FOUNDS: DOD maintains control of those
 - 25 pits, and the information about those would come under

the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The Department of Energy's secretary does have a policy of greater openness, which is not something I have heard from the Department of Defense and don't expect to hear it from the Department of Defense. I am wondering where there will be some difference should be pits be at Kirtland.

MS. FOUNDS: The information about the pits will be the same. Again, that is what we are talking about here is DOE activity on an Air Force base.

MS. BERGMAN: Do we have any other questions or comments? We have got ten more minutes. Don, did you want to make a few more?

MR. HANCOCK: I will take considerably less than ten minutes so people can get out early. Two points I want to make are, one, the fact that we have such difficulty in figuring out what to do with 20,000 pits, which I certainly do and would hope that everybody here is, on the one hand, glad that we are getting 20,000 pits out of bombs. That is a good thing, but the fact that what comes from the good thing of having fewer warheads armed and able to destroy the world several times over is another problem, which is what to do with the 20,000 pits.

It is even more complicated because, as has already been stated, it would be one thing to say we know what to do with the 20,000 pits in the short term because we know what it do with the 20,000 pits in the long term. We know what the disposition is. In fact, we don't know what the disposition is.

I have talked about it in another context, so I will just summarize. I have no confidence that the disposition PEIS in fact is adequately analyzing or is going to come up with a possible reasonable solution for longer term what to do with those 20,000 pits. So I think it is something that some of us in the public and hopefully people in the federal government will pay a lot more attention to in the future.

We have created some problems, quote, inadvertent problems, that we dare not create. The dangers associated with these plutonium pits in or out of warheads are going to last for a long time, and it is unfortunate that we didn't have a broader public discussion about all of these issues before a decision was made to even create the 20,000-plus warheads and what these unintended consequences would be.

I certainly hope we don't do that again, and I certainly hope as we talk about interim storage of

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* * * SECOND SESSION 6:00 P.M.* * *

MS. BERGMAN: I'd like to introduce Major
Martin, who is our Air Force representative here, and
between Nan and myself and the Major and some of our
technical experts, we'd be happy to try to address
your questions and receive any comments that you might
have at this time.

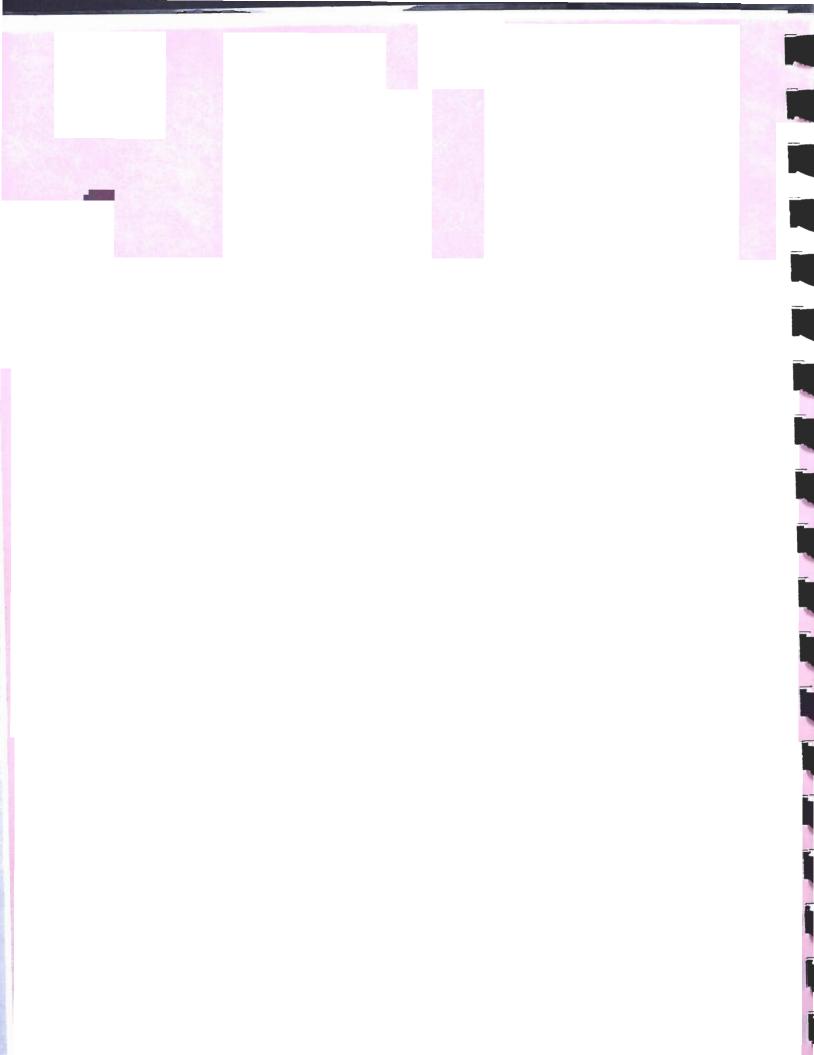
This is our only mike. This afternoon, we seemed to do pretty well, the voices seemed to carry in the room without the mike, but we may need to ask you to use this if we have difficulty hearing you, so at this time, does anyone have any questions or comments?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How close is the Manzano bunker storage area to the 2,000 warheads that are stored already at Kirtland Air Force Base?

MS. FOUNDS: We looked at the pits, which are in the bunker area, and you have that fence, and we primarily looked at it just within the region with the fence and that being the buffer area.

MR. MARTIN: To give a comment on your question, it is the policy of the Department of Air Force that we will neither confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I feel that it is



very hard for us to assess how dangerous this is for us or not dangerous it is for us when we don't know what goes on at Kirtland Air Force Base now. There are so many things there that we are not allowed to talk about or hear about. The Tribune years ago did an article on the bunker, which if I remember correctly is within two miles of the commercial runway there that has bombs in it which have aging safety devices. I understand those were taken out of the Manzanos and now are in the bunker.

I question in my mind if the Manzanos
weren't safe for the bombs, are they safe for the
plutonium pits? Why were those bombs moved? I feel
like before there is any more projects on Kirtland,
this veil of secrecy has to be lifted somewhat because
we are much more frightened here in Albuquerque now by
the nuclear projects in our state than we are by any
enemy we can see, which makes us focus on the dangers
at home. We feel like the war is here in our state.
We have many nuclear projects here.

MS. FOUNDS: We will take your comments.

The policies of the DOD in general are not an issue within the NEPA, and I understand what you are talking about in terms of looking at accident scenarios and things like that. Primarily, the pits are going to be

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MS. FOUNDS: Yes. I'd be happy to let you look the page up, Don.

MR. HANCOCK: Yes, ma'am.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Our group hasn't taken a position on this issue, but when you are considering environmental justice, do you also consider the number of nuclear projects that are already within a state? I have been to so many hearings lately that I hardly have time to eat dinner.

I mean it is like I am up in Los Alamos, and they want to move Rocky Flats operations to Los Alamos. They want to shoot missiles. They want to dump radioactive waste in the Rio Grande. They want to put midlevel waste at WIPP. They want to do more -- they want to expand the Alamogordo testing range. Shouldn't that be part of environmental justice to look at how many nuclear projects there are already in the state?

MS. FOUNDS: Our guidance in terms of that is looking at what projects that we are considering and then seeing how our project affects the local area, and that is our implementation guidelines. You are always -- we will accept those comments and forward them up to headquarters, because many things

come into play when the actual ROD is considered, but in terms of the sections of the EIS for the relocation alternatives, we consider what our project will do and how that interrelates to the standards that DOE has.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Isn't there an impact section that addresses the fact that there is no evidence that cumulative impacts will lead to a significant consequence to the people? Is that a part of the environmental justice?

MS. FOUNDS: A part of the overall document is the cumulative impact, and that is particularly prevalent for the Pantex site where we are looking at all of the activities on the Pantex site in looking at that, its impacts to the population.

Yes, ma'am?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would suggest that cumulative impact part of your Environmental Impact Statement should also include a cumulative psychological impact of all these projects on the people of New Mexico and how much people here are going to take before there is some kind of rebellion involved. We already know that cancer rates at Los Alamos, breast cancer rates, are 20 to 50 percent higher. We know that the child death rate there is higher than anywhere else in the state. We know a lot

of bad things about Los Alamos.

We are looking at the rest of our state and wondering if the rest of our state is going to go that way, too, so I would suggest a psychological impact also be part of the cumulative effect of projects in an area.

MS. FOUNDS: We will be happy to take your comment on that. I will -- it has not been the policy to do that in terms of NEPA, and I believe that there are some court rulings that state that for NEPA analysis, you do not have to do that type of an analysis, but we will take your comment into consideration.

Sir?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: All of the recent surveys and public attendance in the last decade or more, public opinion polls show that the people of the State of New Mexico are very much in support of both the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy's activities, so I don't know what the basis of some of these -- factual basis of some of these remarks are.

MS. FOUNDS: I appreciate your comment.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That is not

completely true because the majority of the state have

about 1,000 people from around the lab.

been stated to be against the WIPP project, and the
people in northern New Mexico who have been in favor

of Los Alamos Lab are quickly losing their favor for
that lab since it's been planning production and fired

MS. FOUNDS: I'd like to take this opportunity for a moment, and I don't want to necessarily get into a large debate here about Los Alamos because right at the moment, I'd like to, if we can, focus on the NEPA analysis here at the Kirtland Air Force Base. I understand your concerns at Los Alamos, but as far as the analysis in our document, there would be no impact to residents in the Los Alamos area because of that.

If you are concerned about what is happening here, we have done the analysis for dispersal accidents and for transportation risk, and those are the type of operations that we are concerned about here in Albuquerque.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But you don't live in Albuquerque, and I am telling you what I am concerned about living here in the state.

MS. FOUNDS: Yes, I do, I live in Albuquerque. I am based here in the Albuquerque area.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you live here?

MS. FOUNDS: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How do you feel, yourself, about storing plutonium pits in a population center with 650,000 people, surrounded by that many people?

MS. FOUNDS: Like I said, this is sort of a personal debate, and I am not trying to get into a personal debate, but we have looked at the risk of doing that, and the risk is not -- is not high against our evaluation criteria.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I guess the problem with the Department manager doing the risk is that nobody trusts the Department of Energy. I think that if you had somebody independent doing the risk analysis, then it would be more palatable.

MS. FOUNDS: I understand what you are saying, but we do have specific guidelines and procedures that we do follow in doing this. The contractor that supports us is very knowledgable in these risk areas and things like that and do constitute at least a partial independent review of this analysis, and we do follow the procedures and guidelines that most other agencies use in assessing risk.

MS. BERGMAN: The State is also looking

- closely at our data to make sure they can understand
 the logic there and that they follow it as well, so
 there are some independent reviews of the data outside
 of the DOE arena.
 - MS. FOUNDS: I might also point out that that is the very nature of these public forums is to get that information out to you so you can comment on it and give us comments.
 - UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I appreciate all your efforts, but there is just such a long history of deception here that it is hard to overcome and believe and trust data that comes out of the Department, and I am sorry that is true.
- MS. FOUNDS: Any other comments?

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- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What is the role of the Air Force?
- MS. FOUNDS: They are a cooperating agency.

 In other words, they supplied us data for our

 analysis, and they have agreed to be a cooperating

 agency in terms of the consideration as an alternative

 for the relocation of the pits. If I am not answering

 your question, please clarify a little bit more.
 - UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In what way were they helpful with the data? What did they provide?

MS. FOUNDS: They provided us baseline

1 environmental data that they had. Also, we went out 2 to Sandia for some of that information.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Doesn't the Air Force decide if you should store pits at Manzano? Isn't that the relationship?

MS. FOUNDS: There would have to be memorandums of agreement on how to effect that so DOE would retain control over the material, and the procedures, et cetera, that would be followed would be DOE procedures. Obviously, the material command, the Air Force Material Command would remain the owner of the facility, so to speak, but we would have jurisdiction over the material, the way it was handled, the way it was operated and those type of things.

comment about publicly available information that perhaps the Air Force officer is not free to discuss, but it's been in the Albuquerque Journal and perhaps could respond to some of their anxieties? Is that permissible?

MS. FOUNDS: What is that?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is it permissible to provide information as a private citizen that perhaps the major is not free to provide?

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MS. FOUNDS: You want to make comments?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes. I want to help answer that question.

MS. FOUNDS: You are free to make a comment.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't know what is
in the Kirtland underground munition storage area, I
don't know what is in there, but I do know it is a
couple miles away from the Manzano weapons area.

MS. FOUNDS: I thank you for your comment.

I will refer back to what the major said in terms of

Air Force policy.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I was just asking if you are getting information from the Air Force and are able to confirm or deny any of the data they give you.

MS. BERGMAN: Yes.

MS. FOUNDS: As I said, we also did look at some of the Sandia data, too, for baseline information.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Does the gentleman over here know how many miles it is from the runway? Is it 2 or 1.8 our 1.4, do you know, or a closer distance than about 2 miles?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It is closer to the runway than it is to the Manzano weapons storage area

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Sugar. r que 18? 1012 3 about some of th sirtland and what you had 7 idered and what documents were t is not available. I quess the 0 o ask, and I'd like both Nan and the 1.0 t, please, is if currently, the 1, 1, ot the preferred option. 1.2 1.3 ND: IF 14 15 on. : 3 1.6 IND 1.7 would be done? If 1.8 The intent was to 19 constitute the NE alternative, so t necessary to impl stated.

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MR. MARTIN: There are some other requirements that extend beyond the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA. What we would get into would be what is known as a real estate transaction, and we, the Air Force, as owners of the land would require the Department of Energy as the users of the land to get a real estate authorization saying, "You may go ahead and use this

for your intended purpose, " and it would be their

stated purpose.

The main thing that would be required is we would have what is known as an environmental baseline study done. What that is is at the time of turnover of authorization -- not turnover, we don't give them the land, we still retain ownership of the land, but at the time we say they may go ahead and use this land, snapshot in time, what are all the environmental questions there, taking into account past activities.

We would go out and look at, for example, old restoration sites and so forth. We would say, "Okay, this is the state of the land when you got it." If the lease were terminated at some time, either not renewed or they changed their mind or whatever, moved somewhere else, then there would be memorandums of agreement and understanding for

1 restoration of the property based on what they did.

Does that answer your question?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So is it the

Department of Defense's position that -- since you

have the microphone, I'd like you to answer it first,

and then we will go back to Nan. Is it the Department

of Defense's position that the draft EIS as it

currently exists adequately analyzes environmental

impacts associated with pit storage at Manzano, and

the second part of the question, is it your position

that it adequately analyzes archeological sites for

historic preservation purposes?

MR. MARTIN: Let me answer the second one first. The whole archeological and cultural resources requirements of NEPA have been taken into account. We have a natural resources person in environmental management, of which I am the deputy director. We also have someone who does the cultural resources. We have had studies done on both concerns, and those were fed to the Department of Energy saying, "Okay, we have got these concerns at these sites."

Does that answer that adequately?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If that is all you are willing to answer.

MR. MARTIN: Of all the sites that have been

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identified, we have done a cultural and natural resources survey for the Air Force base and for the affected area we are talking about. We identified our concerns to the Department of Energy.

MS. FOUNDS: I would point out that the Air Force Material Command has concurred on the document as it stands as a draft, and they will be asked to concur on the document in final form.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Concerning the cultural resources at Manzano, national labs for the Department did a very extensive archeological survey of the entire Manzano weapons storage area.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have just gone from being mildly concerned to being outraged. If this is the new, open DOE, I'd like to say for one thing, we never got a written notice of this hearing at all.

The last hearing about the DOE weapons complex, the 20-year plan, two weeks before that hearing, I was calling everybody in DOE trying to find out the date, and no one even knew the date yet.

This is outrageous that you say this is going to be the only hearing about storing plutonium pits in our mountains. Nobody knew about this hearing. You put a notice in the paper a few days ahead of time. We didn't get a written notice at all,

- and you are going to say that this is the only hearing
 you are going to have when you are talking about
 storing the most deadly element known to man in our
 mountains. It is outrageous.
- MS. FOUNDS: I want to make sure that our

 MS. FOUNDS: I want to make sure that our

 There are various avenues by which you can continue to

 8 comment on our document. We have, out in the lobby

 9 there, a poster by which you can comment by fax, by

 10 mail, by telephone, by E-mail, and what is the other

 11 one?

people of Albuquerque to be represented, they have to be at a meeting, and they have to be able to ask questions and have answers to those questions. They need a month's notice before an important hearing that will impact their -- possibly impact their health and welfare. This is outrageous what you are doing. You are trying to sneak things in on people while pretending to be open, and it is outrageous. I am outraged.

MS. BERGMAN: May I ask what group --

MS. FOUNDS: Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping, and I have already gone through this whole thing with Al. We were left off the list.

MS. BERGMAN: We sent a notification to Garland Harris, that was the representative we were given, and it was sent to the home address of Garland Harris. If this is not the appropriate contact, please, we want who is and where we should send it.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How far in advance did you send that notice?

MS. BERGMAN: It was about a month ago. We sent them out as soon as the Notice of Availability was put in the Federal Register, so it's been about a month. We apologize for that. Our intention certainly was that everyone had adequate notice, and we really want to know who the appropriate contacts are.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We have many members in our group, and we'd like to receive notice at our office, please.

MS. BERGMAN: Could you indicate on the card where we should send that to in the future and who it should be sent to so we can make sure that this never happens again?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I also feel that if Kirtland becomes your number one choice that it is your obligation to hold a hearing here, not to just do this.

MS. BERGMAN

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TITLER PREFILE

ess we have had some ass. Do we have any of

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stieve to sold the se need as two medi sold UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I am just coming in late, but I didn't see any discussion, at least in the summary of the ETS, on what further research into high explosives is going t environmental impact: testing new or old h.

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1 Los Alamos or Lawrence Livermore.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Could you talk some about the scope of what the high explosive research program is and what the fatality rate has been over the last decade for workers who are messing around with high explosives?

MS. FOUNDS: In the document, we go through a -- it is under human health, and in there, it identifies different accident scenarios. Part of what is identified in there is a detonation of high explosives as part of the machining operations. I believe that that has happened once in the last 20 years, and we have in there -- we discuss what the accident was and what the changes in the procedures are.

Again, I said that happened many, many years ago, and procedures have changed since that time.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So in terms of research on new types of high explosives and accidents involving research on high explosives separate from the dismantlement --

MS. FOUNDS: That is mainly the operations out there, and that would be the dominant scenario, because that involves most of the handling because you are machining on high explosives, you are handling

them and things like that, so that describes primarily the dominant accident scenario that is involved at the Pantex plant from high explosives.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So is the Pantex plant going to be planning to experiment with new types of high explosives as we look ahead in the coming years that the sitewide is supposed to cover?

MS. FOUNDS: Cecil?

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MR. BLACK: The principal role of research and development at the Pantex plant is not really in developing new types of explosives. That work is principally done at Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore. What the Pantex plant does primarily in R&D of explosives is testing explosives to see how they perform over time.

When they bring in a weapon and disassemble it, there may be a requirement for a test on a particular explosive removed from that weapon, for example, to see what has changed in that explosive since we made it, so it is not really the kind of thing that you are probably thinking of.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I thought I remembered, in fact, they are continuing to explore different sorts of -- the chemical makeup of different sorts of high explosives. In fact, that is where the

fatality of the last decade occurred.

MR. BLACK: There's been one accident involving a fatality. The fatality the last decade was a Lawrence-Livermore-developed high explosive, and it was an experimental high explosive that Lawrence Livermore had developed; about the Plantex plant was doing fabricate on he search on the search on the search on the search on the search of th

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER So they were fabricating an already --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: All research and development activities, and I believe it was on -- I am not going to guess what it was, but all of that was done at Lawrence Livermore National Lab.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Will Lawrence
Livermore and Los Alamos be shipping different sorts
of compositions to Pantex and expecting them to do the
machining and tooling?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would presume whatever the role that is identified for Livermore and Los Alamos in the stockpile stewardship and management that it will be supported by Pantex in their mission.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I couldn't find it in here.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you look in the summary, it talks about one paragraph of the R&D of

high explosives. I presume, if I recall, what the total document has is much more detailed.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is there a justification for continued exploration and alternatives forms of high explosives at this point in time that would justify the health and environmental risk?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I wasn't aware that NEPA was a justification kind of document. I thought it was merely an analysis of environmental proposed activities.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My understanding was there had to be a justification for the environmental and health risks.

analyze the action. There is a purpose and need described in theddocument for the continuation of the activities at Pantex, but again, as was pointed out, it is not a justification document, per se. It is analyzing those and giving what the impacts would be at the site considered.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I want to clarify a couple of things in this conversation, particularly for the record. I'd like it to be indicated that the person who discussed the fatalities, et cetera, was

1 Dave Rosson, retired Department of Energy employee,

2 | who has been intimately involved with this document,

3 | which is the reason that he can speak to it

4 knowledgably, but because he wasn't identified, I

5 think the record should be clear in that regard.

Secondly, related to that, there's been some discussion about a fatality related to the Lawrence Livermore incident. Nan, I thought you said the fatality occurred at Pantex. That is not necessarily what I thought I heard Dave say, so I wish that somebody would clarify that with as much information as you fully have so that it is clear to everybody.

thing. We do have a procedure in place at these meetings that individuals may or may not, as they wish, identify themselves. As you indicated, the individual who did speak is no longer with the Department of Energy. Just as -- I do not require you to give your identification either, unless you wish, so I want to make sure that we adhere to those policies. Since the individual back there --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What I said, Don, was that the R&D in the main development of explosives was done at Livermore, and the fatalities occurred while Pantex was doing fabrication studies on it. That is

what I said.

MS. FOUNDS: It was still in the machining operations, and those procedures have changed. They are robotically done at this time. As I said, those procedures and designs of the handling or the machining is quite different.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I still need clarification. Dave, you said in the last decade --

9 MR. ROSSON: I think that happened in 1978.

I am not sure, but I believe that is when it happened.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would like to clarify for everyone there were three people killed at Pantex in 1977. If I remember correctly, two of them inside the building and one of them outside the building was killed, so what I would like to ask is how will a document like this handle a facility at

Pantex that is known to be deficient?

There is a high explosives machining facility at Pantex that has public access and public parking too close to the building, and it does not meet the plant's current standards, so how is something like that addressed in a document like this?

MS. FOUNDS: I'm sorry, I am not sure I followed you on that one. You are saying that which parking lot at the Pantex plant --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I am saying you have

- 2 | a facility at Pantex that is a high explosives
- 3 facility that the public can get too close to the
- 4 building, and this is something that was brought
- 5 before the Pantex Citizen Advisory Board a couple
- 6 months ago.
- 7 MS. FOUNDS: The public can get too close
- 8 | via what route?
- 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: People at the plant
- 10 that are not working inside that building there is a
 - 11 parking lot too close to the building so that people
 - 12 who are outside the building could be injured by an
- 13 accidental explosion, that is other workers at the
- 14 plant that may not be working in that facility, but
- 15 they can be near that facility because the buffer zone
 - 16 | is not appropriate.
 - How does a document like this handle a
 - 18 | deficient facility?
 - MS. FOUNDS: Let me make sure that I
 - 20 understand, because I want to clarify this. When you
 - 21 | say a deficient facility, what DOE guidance are you
 - 22 | looking at to state it is deficient?
 - UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I can't remember, but
 - 24 | it was presented by DOE that it does not meet the
 - 25 plant standards, and I can't tell you if that is an

SAR or what, I can't remember, but it was presented to the Citizens Advisory Board for the Pantex plant.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Nan, is this issue that she is talking about addressed in this document, and if so, where?

MS. FOUNDS: We are not indicating that there is a deficient facility. What we are looking at are the types of operations and the accidents, that is why I want to make sure I understand her comment in terms of a deficient facility. We will try to address that on a very specific basis, and if you could give me any other additional information, when it was presented and what facility it is, I'd like to take a look at that and see how we did look at all the buildings, because we did go through and look at the operations out there and come up with our bounding scenarios.

We looked at everything from emergency management procedures, SARs, et cetera, to come up with our bounding accidents, et cetera, and those things do look at the types of structures and the workers, and in each of our accident scenarios, we do look at workers, noninvolved workers, which would be members of the plant itself and how close they are and also maximally exposed public individuals as well as

O SPEA understand wide F ility 3 6 hat is not . do you just d Also hen you find something spec uss it i his document in general, o: it into a ceneralized accident scenario rather than addressing 8 specifics? 9 MS. FOUNDS erms of this, as I said, analyzed it in the d . There is a discussion -1.0 back of all nt accident scenarios tha 11 Cl 12 considered, a look at what the bounding es would be s 13 public as we cs and

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MS. BERGMAN: Your concern is if we didn't look at it, is this something we should look at, and we need to take a look, and that is why we want to know which building you are talking about.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me express a concern that I think is related to this, and that is why -- let's keep on this point, because I don't think Nan is quite understanding the point, which is on the high explosives facility and the parking and also related to the gaps in the doors of the zone 12 assembly/disassembly bays, there was analysis done related to this document.

However, I believe, and I would be delighted if anybody here can point me to it, I believe that neither of those specifics, the lack of buffer zone around high explosives and the specifics of the gaps and the mitigation efforts that have been taken, neither of those things, in fact, are included in this document.

MS. BERGMAN: The doors are.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The discussion of the doors and the gaps that were found and what was done is in this document? Where?

MS. FOUNDS: As part of this, what we do is we have -- I believe it is scenario 1 in there, and we

are looking at the risks from dispersal initiated as a 1 one-point detonation of the high explosives. 2 a combination, and it is looked at in that discussion 3 from what would happen if you had an explosion in bays, cells, and special purpose facilities, and that 5 is looked at, and because what we are looking at is 6 the overall Pu dispersal accident and what the consequences would be from an accident in one of those and also what the cumulative effects would be from That naving plutonium in any one of those facilities. 11 There is not a detailed discussion in that

document as to, yes, we are considering a gap size of so much, et cetera, but in terms of the risk that is lentified in that document, it does include an analysis of the cells. It also includes the analysis of bays and special purpose facilities because that is where a one-point detonation can occur.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me just ask one more question to see if we can get a short answer.

MS. FOUNDS: Okay.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Where in this document does it specifically say that you have, in an existing high explosive facility, a parking lot that is closer to the building than what current DOE requirements are, and secondly, where in this document

does it say that there were gaps around doors in virtually all of the major assembly/disassembly bays at Pantex that were there for up to 13 years? Where are those two statements in this document?

MS. FOUNDS: Those statements are not in there.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What computer model did you use to assess the risk associated with transporting the pits from Pantex to Manzano? I have a series of questions I want to ask.

MS. FOUNDS: It is the adroit model, and that was one that was developed by Sandia National Laboratory. The Department has used it in what are called the DIPTRA, which is an accident analysis scenario, so that is what was identified in the document as the model that was used to assess transportation.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In that model, there are several options for how you input the human population numbers along the transportation route?

Yes.

MS. FOUNDS:

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you tell me which of the options for the input of population data into those model runs, which of those options were used?

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Are there some default values such as rural is one person per square mile, urban is five persons per square file, suburban is 2.5, defaults values, then there are more specific ways to enter population data into the model?

MS. FOUNDS: For the population, et cetera, what we used was the 1990 census data along those transportation routes in order to get very specific cumulative doses to the population on those transportation routes.

are also calculated from the 1990 census. I think my question was more specific in that we have this route, I-40, between Amarillo and Manzano, and I am wondering whether actual population data for, let's say, a quarter mile, approximately, on either side of I-40 between Manzano and Pantex, is that the sort of information that was used, or was it just the default value plugged in where the default value also comes with the '90 census, but it is like a statewide average or a regional average for rural and suburban?

MS. FOUNDS: I will have to go back and check for specifically the radius that was used, et cetera, but I can tell you that you are much more than several meters and things like that away from the

outside of the trucks themselves. You don't have large exposure, and it is not much of a background, so it falls off very rapidly.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Could you give me an answer in sufficient time so I could submit a written comment about the values before the deadline?

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MS. FOUNDS: Yes, an do that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I was looking again and couldn't find it. Perhaps I have missed it in volumes 1 or 2 for the discussion of the tritium risk, current and proposed activities in Rantex. II understand during disassembly, they have to take the tritium bottles off of the weapons, and sometimes there may be trouble with the valves being open that should be closed.

I didn't see any discussion in here of the number of times that a base had to be shut down because of tritium release setting off the monitors, and I didn't see any analysis of what the health risk was from the tritium exposures that happened during dismantlement in the current report.

I didn't see any more generalized analysis of should an accident happen that allowed tritium to go into a water form and escape from the building kind of what the analysis of the public and environmental

health and safety was. Did I miss it somewhere, or is
it not in here?

MS. FOUNDS: Let me make sure that I understand. You are saying that there are many scenarios by which the alarms go off at Pantex?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There is a history, isn't there?

MS. FOUNDS: From what basis?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Tritium.

MS. FOUNDS: From what basis that the alarms go off consistently?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I didn't say "go off consistently," but I have heard there's been a number of incidents were tritium has escaped from a weapon that was under dismantlement.

MS. FOUNDS: I believe in our accident scenario, it does go through, and it talks to that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I didn't see any accounting of the numbers of tritium releases that have happened inside.

MS. FOUNDS: In terms of that, we look at the probability of that happening, and it is in one of the scenarios that we give, and I can't identify exactly which scenario. If I can, after this comment period, we will go through and look at that particular

scenario, but we do go through and look at the
probability in order to come up with our risk numbers,
and again, we looked at that and then came up with the
bounding accident scenarios.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How many times has there been tritium released during dismantlement to this point in time?

MS. FOUNDS: I believe there was one incident out there in the cell, and that cell is currently not operational.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In your bounding scenario that you have got, you are ballparking how many times that will happen as we move ahead into the future?

MS. FOUNDS: That would be consistent with the dismantlement. We were looking at -- in our analysis of the 5,000, 1,000 and 500 levels, we looked at that for consistency with those numbers as if we were dismantling those, completely dismantling those weapons.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you expect there to be a subsequent tritium accident where there is tritium released?

MS. FOUNDS: Again, that is defined by our risk analysis, and those probability numbers are given

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1 there. Cecil -- I can go over that with you in the
2 document.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is it the usual 1 x 10^{-4} when you have already had an accident that was 1 x 1?

MS. FOUNDS: As I said, I can go through that with you in terms of the probability. I will be happy to show it to you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What I am suggesting in my comment is really the failure to report accurately on the accidents that have already occurred at Pantex.

MS. FOUNDS: We actually do discuss that cell scenario in this document, and I'd like to look at that with you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me just finish my comment, if it is okay.

MS. FOUNDS: Sure.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The failure to really have a full discussion of the accidents that have already occurred makes the public reader of these documents be somewhat skeptical about the extremely low estimates about accidents happening and extremely low estimates of health effects from the accidents that come about.

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of one pit container, right?

MS. FOUNDS: That is correct.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did you ever consider the possibility that there could be more than one?

MS. FOUNDS: Well, in general, what you are looking at is the operation of the loading and unloading, and that is, essentially, the time on the forklift, so in general, it would not be credible to state that you'd have two punctures, two cans, because

youndon't have that ability to puncture multiple containers.

The other thing that I do want to point out is that there is a conservative analysis in terms of the ability to puncture those containers because the AT-400 undergoes a drop test where it is dropped from 30 feet onto a spike, and we have had pictures of that. That is part of the process to certify that it meets those standards for Type B packaging, and it does not damage, it does not breach the containment. You might see a few dents on the outside of the container.

The container itself weighs about 350 pounds and is stainless steel, so again, it is a fairly conservative analysis that assumes that it will get punctured.

Any other questions? 1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, ma'am. 2 What is 3 the fire tolerance? MS. FOUNDS: Again, it is the fire standards 5 that are appropriate for Type B packaging, and at this moment, I can't remember the temperatures that it is 6 7 exposed to, but it is like a 30-minute fire test, and they are tested in serial. They will drop them, they 9 do the crush test, and then they do the fire test. 10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just want to make 11 sure I understood. Would you repeat what you said about the drop onto a spike in terms of transportation 12 testing? 13 MS. FOUNDS: I believe that is a -- I said 14 15 30 feet, right? Drop onto a spike that has a flattened surface on it. 16 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Would you then 18 explain why on page 4-256 of the document it says the 19 puncture test is a free drop of 40 inches onto a 15-centimeter diameter steel pin? 20 MS. FOUNDS: I believe that is one of the 21 22 tests. This is another part of that test, and again,

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because I am trying to understand what is the

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Again, to clarify,

the videotapes can show that, but --

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1 information people should rely on, on page 4-256, the

2 30-foot drop test which you have talked about, and

3 this is a quote, "a 9 meter 30-foot drop onto an

4 unyielding surface." It is not onto a pin or a

5 | spike. It is onto a flat, unyielding surface. I just

want to clarify what you are saying in relation to

7 what is in the document.

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MS. FOUNDS: There are multiple standards that this thing must go through, and one of them is dropped onto an unyielding one, then there is also the ones onto the --

MS. BERGMAN: I think Don's point is that the distance is different between what you are saying and what the document says, and we will go back and double-check that.

Dave?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In the document that was identified or accepted by the Department of Energy for its container certification, and I assume you are talking about the AT-400 certification, there are three tests that are done. One is a 9-meter or approximately 30-foot drop test. The other is a drop test on an unyielding object. The other test is a puncturing test where they drop it from a lesser distance, and I believe it is 40 or 50 centimeters, I

1 am not sure, on the spike that they are talking
2 about.

These tests are done in sequence, and then there is also a temperature test. Those tests are done and required by the NRC for certification of over-the-road transport of special nuclear material.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I do want to point out that in these documents, please go back for very specific measurements to the document.

DR. KERLINSKY: My name is Dr. Dan

Kerlinsky. I am with the New Mexico Physicians for

Social Responsibility. We heard a lot of discussion
in the SS&M. There is an S&M --

MS. FOUNDS: It is storage and disposition, and that is referred to multipally as --

MS. BERGMAN: He was talking about the stockpile stewardship and management.

DR. KERLINSKY: We don't have any records about how these pits are going to hold up in the coming decade, so we need to invest multiple billions of dollars in doing research to see if problems could develop in these pits sometime in the next 10, 20, 30, 50 years. There is a lot of discussion about multiple billions of dollars going into trying to answer those questions.

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asy year	or are mir to doin	the next 50 years and		
7	what sort of research is und	erway to see what the		
8	long-term storage risks are? Secause certainly, with			
9	a city like Albuquerque, which is kind of may not			
1.0	have the history of Pantex, the notion of thousands			
11	pits coming here where we do	n't know what the		
12	long-term stability of the p	i ping to be inside		
1.3	the containers that are bein	с		
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the pits and be able to assess what kinds of problems there could be, if indeed there are any.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Currently, how many of those pits in storage are actually under surveillance or actually looked at visually each year of the 12,000 whatever it is pits in storage in Pantex? How many of them are actually taken out and looked at each year? Could you give us a ballpark idea?

MS. FOUNDS: How many each year, it is in the document, and I discussed this with my office partner because he was one of those people. It is around like ten, I believe, a year.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Ten out of that 12,000?

MS. FOUNDS: What it is is Sandia goes through and does a statistical analysis and does present a sampling regime for looking at those pits, and they will continue to monitor those things to determine aging effects in terms of the stability.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What is the length of time that the current containers have been studied to see how effective their seal has been?

MS. FOUNDS: In terms of the AT-400, those are recent designs.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So what is the track record?

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MS. FOUNDS: The history of these particular ones, since they have only been designed in the recent years, there isn't historical data to go back 10 or 20 years.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The reason why I ask is the similarity between the stockpile stewardship concern about what is going to happen to plutonium in the aging pit inside a very carefully sealed weapon where there's been decades of study of humidity, moisture, air pressure, materials compatibility --

MS. FOUNDS: It provides a good basis for what we are doing with the AT-400.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: With all this study, they are still investing multiple billions of dollars, because if you get a leak inside your pit, inside your container, inside your weapon, if there is even a pinprick air hole, you can get moisture introduced inside a weapon, and the moisture can cause all sorts of problem, and oxygen, as we know, with these materials can cause all sorts of problems, but somehow, those same sorts of problems could happen with the pit in storage, could it not, if the seal on the containers is broken?

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form, et cetera. You talk about a couple of things.

Criticality, there is not a criticality problem with

these pits in that form. Again, they are in sealed

containers, and we are going to be monitoring them

throughout this process to make sure that we

understand what the aging processes are.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are you saying there is no flammability risk for the pits that are in storage in the current containers?

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MS. FOUNDS: Plutonium, particularly in a powder form, has somewhat of a flammability issue. However, in the pits, in the pit form, it doesn't present that same problem.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So are you saying it is pyrophoric, meaning that it ignites on contact with air?

MS. FOUNDS: It can ignite.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So if your container developed, for example, a pinprick --

MS. FOUNDS: It would not ignite. The pits would not ignite.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If the seal on the pit developed a pinprick hole or rusting crack --

MS. FOUNDS: It would not ignite.

1005 LUNA CIRCLE, NW, ALBUQUERQUE, NM

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- then the plutonium

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to elquos s Juods metal became oxidized from the contact with the oxygen which it wasn't supposed to have, and you had some plutonium in an oxide form inside the plutonium metal pit, and if it was exposed to air, are you saying 5 there is no flammability risk and no dispersal risk?

MS. FOUNDS: From the scenario you outlined, there really isn't a flammability issue.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Because why?

MS. FOUNDS: Because the form that the pit is in does not present itself as a highly flammable issue. Also, the oxidation reaction does not immediately ignite the rest of the pit.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you drilled a hole, for example, through your container, then you drilled a hole through a pit, and you left it sitting out in the sun for a couple of decades, there wouldn't be any problems whatsoever with any health or safety or environmental problems with the these stored pits? Is this what you are saying?

MS. FOUNDS: I don't think that the Department has ever considered that scenario. understand the hazards that are involved with these materials and take very meticulous care of it in order to make sure that we are not going to have a problem.

> UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What is the

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difference between a drilled hole and a pinprick hole
in terms of introduction of oxygen into a part of the
nuclear weapon pit that wasn't designed to have
contact with oxygen? If you have never considered
this scenario that, in fact, you might have a leak in
a storage vessel --
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MS. FOUNDS: I am not sure what you were saying --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- environmental element, what is the use of all these documents?

MS. FOUNDS: Let me go back to this gentleman.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Isn't it true that the container in which the pit is placed is multilayered, there is metal, there is styrofoam, and there is stainless steel? We are not talking about going through the external wall of the pit container, and then you have got the pit right there.

MS. FOUNDS: Right, because even though, for instance, if you punctured it with a forklift, there is not an ignition hazard.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What if you had a pinprick hole --

MS. FOUNDS: What I am saying is that I have considered the accident scenario where you puncture

the container so that you expose that, it comes out,
you have a dispersal, but there is no, as I said -
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What if you puncture
a pit, what happens then?

MS. FOUNDS: You have the ability to
disperse the plutonium.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How much of the pit

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How much of the pit would disperse?

MS. FOUNDS: How much? I think we consider about -- for conservative purposes, okay, we analyzed, I believe, about 20 percent of the pit.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How would it actually get dispersed from a puncture?

MS. FOUNDS: Again, the scenario that we considered was that because of the mechanical properties, it would be damaged in a mechanical sense, and it would be formed into particles that could actually come out of the container itself.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: These would be metal particles or oxidized?

MS. FOUNDS: They probably would be oxidizing as part of the process, but it is not a --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Over what length of time would that oxidation process and dispersal process happen if you have had a puncture through a

1 pit? and bi

MS. FOUNDS: Minutes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Then how would the dispersal occur? Would the process of oxidation actually suspend some of these particles into air spontaneously without it having to receive further kinetic energy?

MS. FOUNDS: You could get it from the mechanical properties and things like that, but the dispersal mechanism, again, it would just be a mechanical dispersal from the kinetic energy from the forklift puncture, and it would not be dispersed in a wide area.

MS. FOUNDS: We are fairly conservative because, in general, a forklift puncture would not cause a high amount of this material to be dispersed, so we are being conservative in our analysis.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So if you had somebody that opened up 100 pits and poked holes in all of them, this kind of scenario like an internal sabotage scenario, somebody was really mad at the DOE for getting laid off from their job after serving their nation for 25 years in a job where they get picked on by the public all the time, and they went in and they opened 50 of these containers and poked holes

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1 of 20 pits and decided to poke holes in them --

MS. BERGMAN: You can't pop the containers

open. It is still an incredible.

MS. FOUNDS: If you can shown me the bit that is going to go through that container, I'd like to see it.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What?

MS. FOUNDS: If you can show me the bit --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What is the material

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MS. FOUNDS: It is stainless steel.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How thick is this?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In the last couple or

14 three years on the front page of our newspapers, we

15 saw on opened plutonium canister and a powdered

16 substance, which was plutonium, and it was caused by a

17 pinprick hole, and the comment of the Los Alamos

18 scientist was, "We don't know very much about storing

19 plutonium, " so it comes a little bit out of our

20 experience as citizens.

MS. FOUNDS: What were the documents you

22 | were looking at?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The front page of the

24 | newspaper, and it was a powdered plutonium.

MS. FOUNDS: That is not what we are

considering here. Again, as I showed you, it is a metal form that is about that size, and they are not 2 in a powdered form.

> od: on wordunidentified Speaker: This had not been when it was stored.

MS. FOUNDS: Right, that is what you are looking at, and the article was very specific for the type of storage operations, I believe at Rocky Flats, is that correct?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: This was at Los Alamos.

MS. FOUNDS: We are talking about a form where you have got it in a pit, which is essentially a ball, but it is not the highly dispersible form when you have it as a pit as opposed to the powder.

MS. BERGMAN: When was it in the paper? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think it was a couple of years ago. I remember that we talked to the scientist when we went up there for a hearing, and he just said, "We really don't know much about the storage of plutonium."

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Here I am with my memory again. As I recall, the incident you are talking about was at the Rocky Flats plant, and it was about some plutonium pieces that were stored in a

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glove box, in a stainless steel unsealed can that was put there, and they were in process when in 1989, the Secretary of Energy ceased processing it at the Rocky Flats plant.

In fact, there was a leak in that can, and the plutonium did, in fact, turn to oxide. There was no fire. There was no release because it was inside the glove box. As far as someone saying, "We don't know very much about storing plutonium," I can't comment on that because the Department of Energy, at least up to six months ago, knows a considerable amount about storing plutonium as pits.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't think it is the same instance because this seemed to have taken place in Los Alamos, and the person we spoke to was at Los Alamos.

MS. FOUNDS: Do you know the person you spoke with?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Dan, do you remember this, that young physicist who said, "We don't know much about storing plutonium"? He carried a mock-up to a hearing we went to.

MS. FOUNDS: A mock-up of what the thing had looked like?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Joe Marks.

MS. BERGMAN: Does anybody else have any questions?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I do, but let him go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Somebody passed me this nice diagram, AL-RA, and this is what you were telling me was the container that was so secure that nobody could ever get a hole through it?

MS. FOUNDS: That is the one that is currently used for storage at Pantex. The AT-400 is a different container, and again, where did it go?

There is a mock-up of the container back here, and there are specifications of the container here, too.

You have it, I believe, there on the left-hand bottom picture. There is the AL-RA -- I'm sorry the AT-400, and it is in the process of being certified as a Type B transportation container.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It is a quarter-inch stainless steel, this new one that is proposed that isn't yet being used, that is a quarter-inch.

MS. FOUNDS: And the other one was three-quarter-inch stainless steel with overpacks in it, and then the pit itself rests inside of both of those vessels.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So you are saying you

don't think it would be possible for anybody to get
that container open following a transportation
accident because of that quarter-inch of stainless
steel?

MS. FOUNDS: You are also in safe, security transport trailers.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, again, the credibility of believing that that sort of container would be so -- that there would be no possibility whatsoever that that container could be breached under any sort of accident scenario --

MS. FOUNDS: I believe we do go through in the document and go through the forklift accident which does describe the risk associated with that kind of a Pu dispersal, and we consider that to be a bounding case, so anything that you would be considering, the multiple scenarios you are considering are probably incredible, but the other ones would have less dispersal than what would be considered by our forklift puncture scenario.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Page 5-61 of the draft statement says that each of the bunkers at Manzano has the capacity to store up to 800 pit containers in a stage right configuration, and you showed the stage right configuration in your slide

show. Has there been a safety analysis report done on storing 800 -- up to 800 pits in those bunkers?

MS. FOUNDS: No.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Has the safety analysis report for storing pits in zone 4 at Pantex been updated since I believe it -- was it the 1993 safety analysis report that was done at the time of the EA for interim pit storage at Pantex?

MS. FOUNDS: It is currently being updated.

Tracy, can you give me the time frame? I know for

that one, I believe it is into Albuquerque in a

concurrence process for the update.

MR. HANCOCK: My specific question is, and what my comment would be, is that that safety analysis report be made available as the previous safety analysis report for zone 4 was made available to the public, and I specifically, Don Hancock, Southwest Research and Information Center here in Albuquerque, want to be noticed when that safety analysis report is available.

MS. FOUNDS: Thank you for your comment. We will interact with the plant to get those documents out.

MS. BERGMAN: Did you have a question?
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If no one else does.

1 Back to the AL-RA which is currently being used at

2 Pantex, that has an oxygen atmosphere, and it is not a

neutral atmosphere, it is not a sealed container, am I

right?

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MS. FOUNDS: When you say a sealed

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You haven't put a special neutral helium in there, and you are not preventing oxygen from getting in there. It is just air, right?

MS. FOUNDS: I believe that is correct.

would like to know is how this document accounts for not just an accident like if a forklift threw something, but a pit that has a minor flaw that you all had checked for but overlooked so that over time, years of storage, you once again have this perhaps pinprick sort of thing going on in a container where oxygen is present, so you have your plutonium to oxidize over time and perhaps surprise some worker when they open that canister at some later date.

How does this document evaluate that kind of scenario?

MS. FOUNDS: You are talking about the aging, et cetera. Again, what it has looked at is

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primarily the AT-400 as the long-term -- interim storage container for this analysis, and it has documented that the procedures that we will be using is to continue to monitor the pit for these types, as you said, of flaws to identify any aging effects to the material in those containers.
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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you stand by your earlier comment that about ten pits per year are all that are examined out of the almost 8,000?

MS.FBONNDS: YWeah, I think that is --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That is the number that I think are destructively tested.

MS. FOUNDS: That is right, that is the number that are destructively tested out there. I will go back and check those numbers.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are you all, in this document, proposing that the pits, currently AL-RA containers, be transferred into AT-400 containers in this interim time frame?

MS. FOUNDS: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What is that time frame? Over what period of time would that transfer be done?

MS. FOUNDS: Well, in terms of my understanding is that it would be sort of on the

availability of the containers themselves, and they 1 would be specific for the type of pits, and time 2 frames would be something on the order of four or five 3 years, but I would have to check and make sure what 4 those schedules are.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Where are the impacts, including radiation exposures, from that transfer to be discussed in the Pantex draft EIS?

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MS. FOUNDS: It is -- let's see. Cliff, can you help me out on that particular one? We discussed that before in terms of where that was handled in the document.

MR. JARMAN: For the pit repackaging as currently written down, the packaging may be undergoing some changes in how they foresee doing it. Currently, in written plans, they were looking at doing that remotely, and so the amount of repackaging would be in with some of the other activities from the Pantex plant workers that you had mentioned before. That is why it is different at the Pantex plant than the other sites. Some of that was repackaging.

As plans are being finalized as to exactly how they might repackage certain pit types and lines, we are getting some more information on that. During the final, we will be looking at the estimates for

worker exposure.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just to clarify that, you are getting information to use in the final, so there will be -- this further information you are talking about will be available before the final? I am trying to figure out essentially where it fits in.

MR. JARMAN: If they officially change their plans before the final is finished, we will have it in the final. If they don't change their plans on how they are doing it, then it is already included. If they change their plans after the final is done, that is not my call.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me say what I understood you to say so you can correct me if I misheard. You are saying that any worker exposures, radiation exposures to workers, for this transfer from the AL-RA to the AT-400 is covered in the overall worker exposure analysis of operations in this document?

> MR. JARMAN: In the total, yes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is the operation is that operation, in terms of where it happens at Pantex, in terms of what facilities, et cetera, is that discussed in the document, and if so, where? No, it is not discussed in

MR. JARMAN:

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detail in the document. Most operations, single operations as to what building each single operation at the Pantex plant takes place in, the procedures by which it takes place, how many people are involved in each procedure, none of that is discussed in that level of detail in the document.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is there a safety analysis report or other document that describes this transfer process?

MS. FOUNDS: One of the things that I do want to make reference to, is the information is in documents at the Pantex plant which discuss more of that type of detail in them.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I am asking you now to tell me which specific document that you are talking about.

MS. FOUNDS: The Pantex has information documents. They are the program information documents, the environmental information documents and the safety information documents, and those describe operations in a little bit more detail for that type of thing in those documents.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Again, just so we are speaking the same language, those three documents that I heard you talk about are what I call the three

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background information documents.
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       MS. FOUNDS: Yes.
       UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't recall, and
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       if there are people here that know these documents
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       better than I, that is why I am asking, I don't recall
       in any of those three background information documents
       that this transfer procedure is, in fact, described.
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       If it is, I would like somebody who knows that to tell
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       me, because I missed it, and I'd like to read it.
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                 MS. FOUNDS: We will have to find out and
       get back to you on that.
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                 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are these documents
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       released yet?
                 MS. FOUNDS: I believe there have been
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       copies sent to several individuals. They are also in
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       the reading rooms.
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                 MR. JARMAN: There are copies here in this
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       reading room in Albuquerque and more copies, I
       believe, are going to be delivered.
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                 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I requested a set of
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        them.
                 MS. FOUNDS: They are in the printing
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        process, so if you are on the mailing list, et cetera,
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MR. BLACK: As you said, they are not back

and have requested those -- Cecil?

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1 from the printer yet. What we have is an advanced
2 copy that we made a copy of and put in the library
3 here.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just wanted to make sure I understood the differences between the plans for the plutonium pits and the can assemblies. Do I understand correctly that there is no consideration of storage of can subassemblies along with the plutonium primary pits? Currently, are can subassemblies being stored in Pantex, and are they under consideration for storage in Albuquerque?

MS. FOUNDS: Only as part of the continuing operation, they are shipped to the Oak Ridge facility, and that is where they are being processed and then stored, so in Pantex's part of the continuation of operations, they would not be stored other than staged out to Oak Ridge.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So they generally get shipped off as soon as they are dismantled?

MS. FOUNDS: Within a reasonable lot, so to speak.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: As I imagine the process, then they go through a series of disassembly of the can subassembly to separate the different layers of metal, et cetera, so the final storage of

1 the can subassemblies, is that considered anywhere?

MS. FOUNDS: Not in our documents, because the scope of our document was to consider the transportation of those to the Oak Ridge site.

UNIDENTIFEED SPEAKERR: Itwoodddnttbbee incorrect innassuming that there is smurch more processing of a cannsubassembly that these toggoon before it is ready for some sort of storage and the processing involved in the plutonium pit once it is removed? Is that correct?

MS. FOUNDS: Yeah. For the plutonium pits, yes, it is just a mechanical disassembly, et cetera, and the exact process out at Oak Ridge that they undergo, I am not that familiar with.

What they are going to be doing with the metal components from Oak Ridge once they have disassembled the secondaries to the point that they could go into storage that is equivalent to what the plutonium storage would be, and would these sites possibly be considered in the future for storage of components of the secondaries the way we are currently looking at storage of the primaries?

MS. FOUNDS: Cecil?

MR. BLACK: Can subassemblies are shipped to

1 | the Oak Ridge Y-12 plant. The only involvement Pantex

- 2 has in those components is to ship them to Oak Ridge.
- 3 At Oak Ridge, they take care of any processing, any
- 4 disassembly and any storage that is done on those, and
- 5 for that, we'd refer you to the Y-12 EA which was
- 6 published about a year ago.
- 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They were not 8 planning on shipping any of those components that are
- 9 disassembled from the secondaries back to Pantex or
- 10 Albuquerque for -- it is all going to stay at Y-12 and
- 11 Oak Ridge?
- MR. BLACK: As far as the future goes for
- 13 | all the stockpile management activity including that,
- 14 please look at the stockpile stewardship and
- 15 disposition PEIS where it picks up where the other
- 16 left off and handles all those activities.
- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You understand my
- 18 general concern is you develop a bunker that can store
- 19 a pit in a storage vessel, then you have got a bunch
- 20 of spherical uranium or plutonium in the secondary
- 21 | components that need to go in at some point in a
- 22 storage bunker inside a container format. Wouldn't we
- 23 be looking at the potential of once we put, for
- 24 example, an Albuquerque bunker system into process,
- 25 | we'd be looking at potentially in the future getting

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1 more than just the primary pits and looking at
2 potentially getting a variety of others?
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MS. BERGMAN: We are not aware of any plan like that, but that would be addressed in the SS&M.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So the can subassemblies would be going into underground storage at Oak Ridge, or they have got a whole different --

MS. BERGMAN: We don't know. We didn't cover that in this EIS.

MR. BLACK: Long-term storage and disposition of materials coming from that would be handled by the storage and disposition PEIS.

MS. BERGMAN: Don?

MR. HANCOCK: Reference page 6-4 in the draft where it talks about permitting and specifically permitting at Manzano if pit storage was done, and I have several questions related to that. Has either the Department of Energy -- has the Department of Energy had discussions with the New Mexico Environment Department about what kind, if any, of permit modifications would be needed if the pit storage was done at the Manzano site?

MS. FOUNDS: No, there have been no consultations with the New Mexico Environment Department on this. We have briefed some of the

1 | committees on these particular actions.

MR. HANCOCK: Has the Department -- does the Department have a position about whether pit storage would be subject to a RCRA permit at Manzano or any other site?

MS. FOUNDS: Since this is not waste or surplus material, it would not be part of a RCRA permit.

MR. HANCOCK: Reference page 6-4 which says in the discussion it has about permit requirements and the fact that Kirtland has an existing permit, it says that new permits or permit modifications could be required. Would you explain that statement in relation to the statement that you just made, Nan?

MS. FOUNDS: Basically, we are just trying to make sure that any type of waste streams from just the monitoring, which would be minimal at best, would be covered, and those types of things would have to be, but it does not include the pits themselves.

MR. HANCOCK: So will the final EIS have a clear statement about what RCRA permitting requirements the Department feels will be necessary at Manzano or any other site from a RCRA standpoint?

MS. FOUNDS: Can I make sure? Your comment was for which page? 6-4, we will look at that in

1 terms of our other discussions in there about our
2 activities going on.

MR. HANCOCK: Just as a follow-up to complete the loop, and I have primarily been talking about the Manzano site, but the question really relates to that I was surprised that the draft singles out Kirtland for that on this page. The Pantex site, of course, also has a permit, so the question is is the similar waste stream modification, to use your term, or waste stream results, would that be included at any site that had a RCRA permit?

MS. FOUNDS: Now, at Pantex, since they are currently doing this operation, it is included as part of their levels, et cetera.

MR. HANCOCK: To make sure I understand, you are saying that the existing Pantex Part B permit covers storage of 20,000 pits at Pantex?

MS. FOUNDS: Let me go ahead --

MS. BERGMAN: It is not RCRA. It wouldn't fall under --

MR. HANCOCK: RCRA waste might result from those kinds of operations, but that is not saying those are RCRA-type waste.

MS. BERGMAN: The section under Manzano, we cannot be covered by the Air Force, permits me os h M4M total U h Nto

whatever permits would be needed, if any, we have to
go and get ourselves. We cannot fall under Air Force
permits, so that was the intent.

MR. MARTIN: That question was asked specifically of us, and I talked to my compliance chief to make sure, and he said, "No, they have got to get their own. They can't use ours."

MR. BARTOSCH: Waste management, Jim
Bartosch, Tetra Tech. In this particular one,
Kirtland, because of the memorandum of understanding
that has not been drafted yet, we didn't know what the
exact language would be for the Manzano area and any
waste that would be generated in the storage process.
As an example, the safety worker, maintenance or
repair, we put this statement in to tell you that
there could be a permit modification either through
Sandia or through some combination with Kirtland.

I understand what the major just said, but we put that statement, and the Savannah River and Hanford sites we believe generate similar types of waste in managing plutonium in some form or another for similar types of storage activity waste streams, and they could easily add that activity without having a permit modification.

In the case of Pantex, since they currently

store plutonium, they currently generate small
quantities of waste in inspection, in security checks,
in minor maintenance of the magazines, that type of
activity, it clearly fits within their permit, and
therefore, there was no statement similar to this one
that pit storage activity would generate a permit
modification at Pantex.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: To follow up on that helpful comment, is there a document that exists that describes that analysis that you just gave?

MR. BARTOSCH: For Pantex, the information identifies the types of waste they generate per certain activities, and that information is in there.

In terms of their permit, they list also waste streams that cover a wide range of activities including storage of plutonium.

back to their permits and, again, any additional documents like a notice of registration for waste stream lists, and I can't speak facility by facility within those cells, but again, we believe that the information exists that would not require a permit modification because of pit storage.

MR. HANCOCK: My comment would be that prior to the time of the final, I would hope there would be

some written-down analysis that would be either
included in the EIS or referenced in a supporting
document reference that provides this explanation that
has just been made, because I don't see it in page 6-4
in the way I read it, and certainly, there is no
document referenced, document or documents referenced
on that page that provides that information.

MS. BERGMAN: Thank you. Other comments?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I want to go back to

an issue that was brought up earlier about the

accidents at Pantex and about supposedly deficient

facilities at Pantex. I be's a model be noted that

accident occurred nearly ago, the highest of earlier

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tonight. I think that is being addressed by management at the plant.

I quest my comment would be both those issues have been raised in recent months concurrently with the process at the time the draft was issued, I think it is unrealistic to expect very contemporary events that occurred near the end of the process to be addressed in this when they are really day-to-day management things that are being handled by plant management, and they are being done in concert with the PBCAB.

outstanding safety program. Pantex is used as a resource by employers in the Amarillo region for training information, for how to institute a safety program, and there is an extreme confidence in the safety and reliability of not only the weapons but the employees who handle those weapons at the plant.

Pantex has a high degree of public support in the region. In repeated polling, it has registered over 80 percent for continued operation of the plant. The discussions here tonight about the deficiencies in the high explosives program, I think, are misguided, and Pantex should be selected as a preferred

alternative in the other PEIS, the SS&M PEIS, for continuation of high explosives.

I make those comments on the record as Bob

Juba with the Amarillo Economic Development

Corporation speaking with the endorsement of the city

government of Amarillo.

MS. BERGMAN: Any other comments?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just wanted to clarify the high explosive building with insufficient buffer. I used as an example what I would ask that this sitewide do which is provide to people an accurate description of the state of the plant, a Pantex plant sitewide EIS.

So my hope is that we understand -- I would like this document to contain an appendix or something that gives us an update on the status of the SARs at the plant, the facilities and the status of whether or not they are in compliance with whatever DOE orders or whatever applies that DOE establishes to make these facilities meet whatever standards they have decided upon.

That is what I would like the sitewide to do. It is not to criticize the plant because in 1977, three people were killed, but it is telling that in 1996, you have a building that still has a similar

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MS. BERGMAN.

MR. HANCOCK: L 8 9 of similar to and follows 1.0 the last two comments which 1.1 and that is that not only 12 practices at Pantex, but practings at each of the 13 inclu .e it 1.4 not int ar r 16 do ir , fir pub in eval atir es socilities in .

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equest that is kind th actually both of ed to this document,

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1 it can be identified whether certain facilities may 2 have a, quote, better or, quote, worse safety record.

It is not up to me or anybody else to say,

"We suppose this," or, "We suppose that." There is

some actual data that is released in unclassified form

so that it could be available to the public, and so I

would request that that kind of information be done on

all of the sites and included either in the document

or a reference document that cites that.

MS. BERGMAN: Any other comments?

MR. HANCOCK: Is there going to be, with the final EIS on this document, a classified appendix?

MS. FOUNDS: There is not an anticipated

appendix.

MS. BERGMAN: You act like you have no more questions.

MR. HANCOCK: I have lots of questions, but I can ask them in Amarillo.

MS. BERGMAN: Are there any other questions or comments? We thank you very much for coming tonight. We have gotten some excellent comments. We really appreciate it.

(Proceedings concluded at 8:34 p.m.)

1 STATE OF NEW MEXICO

)ss.

COUNTY OF BERNALILLO)

I, Catherine Leon, the officer before whom the foregoing public hearing was taken, do hereby certify that I personally recorded the testimony by machine shorthand; that said public hearing is a true record of the testimony given by said witnesses; that I am neither attorney nor counsel for, nor related to or employed by any of the parties to the action in which this public hearing is taken, and that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto or financially interested in the action.

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